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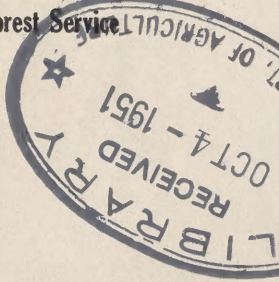
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WENATCHEE National Forest

Reserve
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

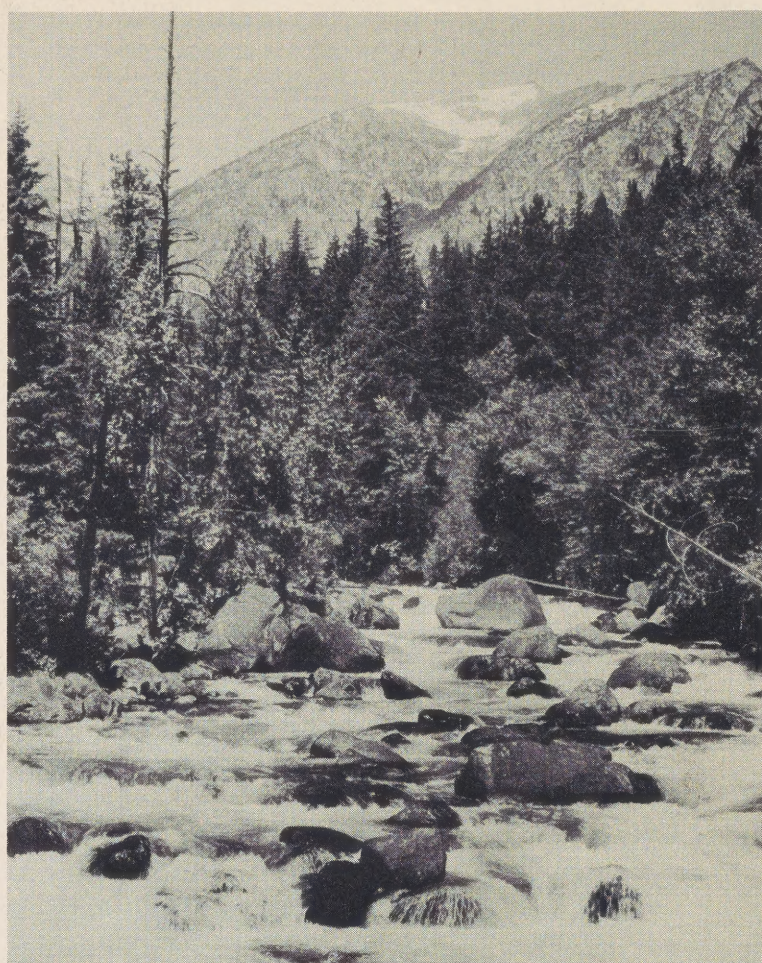
Forest Service



Pacific Northwest Region
July 1951



Many lookout stations are manned during the fire season to detect fires. You can help protect the forest by being careful with fire—be sure that matches, cigarettes, pipe ashes, and campfires are dead out when you are through with them. Remember, most fires are man-caused.



Icicle River, one of many mountain streams that provide fishing in the forest and irrigation water for the lower valleys.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO national forests in the United States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico have been set aside by the authority of Congress as the property of the people. The Wenatchee, located approximately in the geographic center of the State of Washington and comprised of more than a million acres, is one of those forests. Why were national forests established? They were established so that the many natural resources of our forests—water for domestic use, irrigation and power; timber for homes and industry; forage for livestock; recreation, wildlife, and minerals—could be managed for the benefit of the surrounding communities, the State, and the Nation.

Watersheds within the Wenatchee National Forest lie along the east side of the Cascade range and extend from the Chelan Mountains south to the ridge between Manastash Creek and Naches River west of Ellensburg, Wash. These watersheds are a source of irrigation water for prosperous farm lands and fine orchards in the valleys near the forest, and pure water for domestic use in small towns along the way. Almost all of the agriculture in Chelan, Yakima, and Kittitas Counties is dependent on water conserved and supplied by the Wenatchee's priceless watersheds.

The continued use and prosperity of these irrigated farm lands and orchards in the valleys depend upon the careful management and protection from fire given to the Wenatchee watersheds. A watershed acts as a sponge for water from rain and melting snow. The trees and other vegetation on its steep hillsides break the fall of such moisture, and a good soil mantle of plant debris on the forest floor will feed that moisture slowly downward to the streams. If a watershed is not maintained and protected from fire, the results will be an uneven flow of water, eroded hillsides, streams laden with sediment, and at times, floods.

The value of timber on Wenatchee National Forest is not solely in the protection and stability it gives to the important watersheds,

because timber as a product also contributes to the economy of the region. More than 53 million board feet of lumber is required each year by the fruit packing industry of Wenatchee Valley for boxes alone, and in addition, Wenatchee timber supports the operation of 12 sawmills and 2 shingle mills. Most valuable species on the forest are ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, white pine, and western red cedar. Other species are lodgepole pine, white fir, western larch, Engelmann spruce, and western hemlock.

All renewable resources, such as timber and forage, are managed by forest officers under a plan designed to produce the largest crop possible each year for all time. Timber for cutting is selected on the basis of maturity. That is, only mature or diseased trees are selected for cutting, and young, thrifty trees are left as growing stock for a future harvest. The board-foot volume of trees selected for cutting is estimated and a timber sale advertised in newspapers. Local lumber concerns bid on the timber, which is then sold to and harvested by the highest bidder.

The money received from the sale of any forest resource is deposited in the United States Treasury. However, 25 percent of the receipts is returned to the State for distribution to the counties from which the resources came, to be used for schools and roads. The Forest Service is also allotted 10 percent of these receipts for the maintenance of forest roads and trails.

High mountain ranges on the Wenatchee are used during the summer months by 75 local ranchers to graze approximately 16,000 head of sheep and 1,800 head of cattle and horses. Grazing permits are issued to the ranchers who pay a small fee per head for each animal grazed. The range, like the timber on the forest, is managed carefully by forest officers so that it will be continuously productive.

Recreation is a natural resource that is quite as real as timber and other resources offered by our forests. Because of its climate and rugged topography, Wenatchee National Forest is ideally suited

to both summer and winter recreation. Nearly half a million people come here each year to picnic, camp, hunt, fish, hike, ski, or simply to drive through and enjoy the scenery.

One very excellent foot and horseback route is the Cascade Crest Trail, which follows the divide between the Wenatchee, Snoqualmie, and Mount Baker National Forests. This trail is across a region of primitive beauty characterized by rugged peaks, mountain meadows, alpine lakes, and glacial streams. High lights of this route are such picturesque spots as Dutch Miller Gap and Paddy-go-easy, Cady, Indian, White, and Buck Creek Passes.

The Forest Service has provided camp and picnic areas at many attractive places along main highways and trails, and at lakes, for the convenience and comfort of the public. These areas are equipped with stoves or fireplaces, tables, and sanitation facilities, and no charge is made for their use. Locations of the camp and picnic areas are shown on the accompanying map.

The opportunity to hunt and fish under ideal conditions lures many a sportsman to the Wenatchee, and deer, bear, goat, and elk in particular attract hunters from all parts of the United States. Other wild animals of general interest on the forest include coyote, cougar, bobcat, fox, mink, and marten, and game birds such as grouse, quail, and pheasant are abundant. Stream and lake trout fishing amidst superb alpine scenery brings its share of sportsmen to the forest. The Yakima, Cle Elum, Icicle, Entiat, Chiwawa, White, and Little Wenatchee Rivers are well known in the Northwest for good fishing. Other favored fishing spots are at Lakes Cle Elum, Keechelus, Kachess, and Wenatchee, and at many of the smaller lakes near Ladies and Frosty Passes. State hunting and fishing laws apply on all national forests.

For those who enjoy winter sports, the Wenatchee offers three major ski areas, all accessible from main State highways. There is a natural ski bowl at Stevens Pass on the summit of the Cascades.

Because of its location, it has a long season, and it is reported to have the best general ski conditions in the Northwest. This site is heavily used because the Stevens Pass Highway is open yearlong. One mile north of the town of Leavenworth is another ski area, where the Pacific Northwest Ski Association holds its annual tournament. This event, held in February, draws national attention. The third ski area is the "Millwaukie" ski bowl, located below Snoqualmie Pass at Hyak, Wash. In addition to the three major ski areas, Swauk Creek below Blewett Pass has been developed for both winter sports and summer recreation.

Another feature of forest recreation is summer home sites, which are available to private individuals and nonprofit organizations. A small yearly fee is paid by the individual or organization for a special-use permit entitling them to build on the forest. Summer homes and several permanent camps developed by Campfire Girls, Boy Scouts, and the Y. M. C. A. may be seen along certain lakes and streams on the forest.

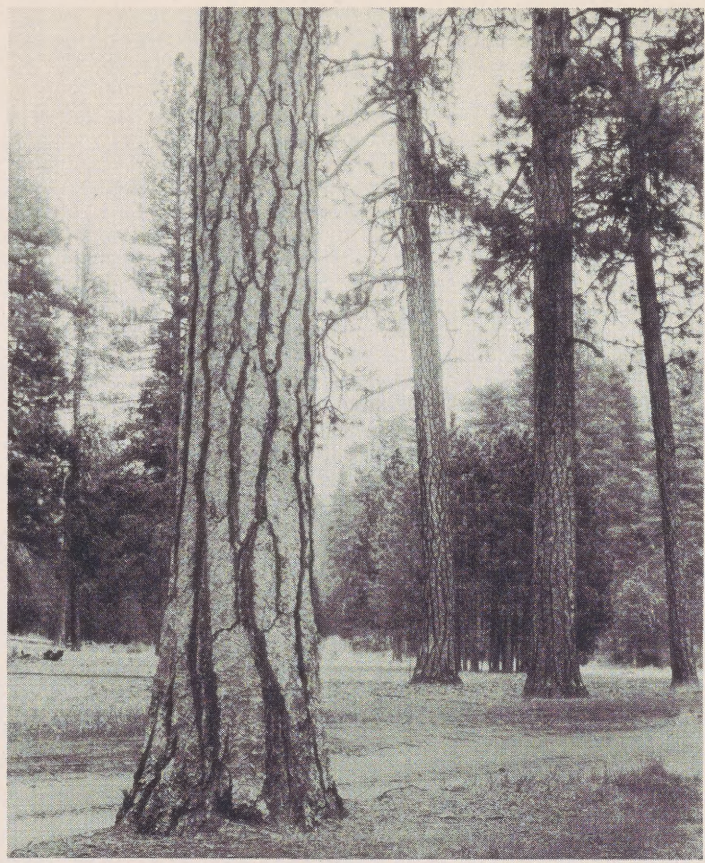
One of the chief concerns of the men who manage Wenatchee National Forest is protection against fire. Patrol by air is part of their protection plan, but even so they need the help of others. Throughout the fire season local residents, including orchardists, woods workers, sawmill employees, and townsfolk give invaluable aid by reporting and acting on fires that occur. You can help too by being careful with fire and by putting out any fire that you discover. If you cannot put it out, report it to the nearest forest officer or to the nearest telephone operator.

The Forest Supervisor's headquarters is at Wenatchee, Wash., and district rangers are stationed at Cashmere, Cle Elum, Ellensburg, Steliko, Leavenworth, and Lake Wenatchee. Get acquainted with these men. They will be glad to answer questions about the Wenatchee and its many resources.

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Whether you like to ski, swim, camp, fish, hunt, or hike, you can take your pick because this forest offers all of these and more in its yearlong recreational opportunities.



Ponderosa pine on the lower foothills is one of the most important species on the forest. Logs like these on the truck mean jobs for men, lumber for homes and other purposes.



An apple orchard in the desert. This miracle is possible because of irrigation water from protected watersheds on the Wenatchee.



Grazing land within the forest is used during the summer season by stock from nearby ranches. While the stock is away, home ranch lands can be used for raising winter feed.



**WENATCHEE
NATIONAL FOREST
WASHINGTON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN**

1950
Scale
0 1 2 Miles

- LEGEND**
- National Forest Boundary
 - Adjacent National Forest Boundary
 - Good Motor Road
 - Poor Motor Road
 - Trail
 - Railroad
 - Telephone Line
 - Telephone Line along Road
 - Telephone Line along Trail
 - U.S. Route
 - State Route
 - Supervisor's Headquarters
 - District Ranger Station
 - Guard or Ranger Station not permanently occupied
 - Permanent Lookout Station
 - Triangulation Station and Permanent Lookout Station
 - Triangulation Station
 - Improved Recreation Area
 - House Cabin or other building
 - Pacific Crest Trail System
 - Report fires here

MAIN MOTOR HIGHWAY
MAIN MOTOR ROAD
SECONDARY MOTOR ROAD
(LOCAL INQUIRY ADVISABLE)
CASCADE CREST TRAIL
PACIFIC CREST TRAIL SYSTEM
RECREATION TRAILS
IMPROVED RECREATION AREA

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from U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Topographic
and other sources, 1950-1955
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